STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Bob Holden, Governor • Stephen M. Mahfood, Director
www.dnr.state.mo.us

September 24, 2003

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

I talked with you earlier today about using the earliest known image of St. Louis which is on a bank note in your collection. The image would go on a Lewis and Clark Expedition interpretive panel in the downtown St. Louis area. We are doing a series of approximately 90 interpretive wayside signs that will be located at publicly accessible parks, trails, conservation areas and fishing accesses along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. This is part of the State of Missouri's observance of the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

You wanted to see an example of what our signs look like and I am sending along a printout of the sign we prepared to go in Bellerive Park in Carondelet. The actual panel will be 42 inches wide and 24 inches high. All panels contain a map prepared by James D. Harlan of the University of Missouri Geographical Resources Center. We also like to include historic illustrations to show what Missouri places looked like in the Lewis and Clark period. The bank note image of St. Louis would be an excellent

illustration on the panel that discusses the important role of St. Louis in the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

I hope we can make an arrangement with you to use the bank note image. My address is:

James M. Denny
Missouri Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

I can also be reached at 573-751-8566. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

James M. Denny

James M. Denny,
Historian

The Lewis and Clark Expedition Across Missouri

Division of State Parks
Missouri Department of
Natural Resources

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior

Missouri Lewis and Clark
Bicentennial Commission

"...passed a Small Village above the mouth of a large Creek. This village is called Viele Pauchr and Contains [blank] families of French, Situated about 4 miles below St. Louis on the Same Side.... I came to at 3 oClock at the Kohokia Landing, which is at the mouth of Kohokia Creek 3/4 of a mile from the town, and in view of St. Louis which is about 2 1/2 miles distant."

William Clark, December 7, 1803

William Clark, and a party of men, who would become members of the Corps of Discovery of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, passed the village of Carondelet, on December 7, 1803 on their way to Cahokia landing. Clark's co-commander, Meriwether Lewis, was traveling from Kaskaskia, Ill. to Cahokia, Ill. by horseback while Clark brought the slower moving keelboat and two pirogues up the Mississippi River. It took Clark and his party five days to make the upriver journey from Kaskaskia to Cahokia. They landed on the eastern bank within view of the town of St. Louis.

On December 6th the party camped at a farm on the larboard side just above the mouth of the Meramec River, and on December 7th they worked their way up river in rain against a hard wind. Shortly before their arrival at Cahokia Landing on the eastern bank they passed the mouth of Des Peres River on the larboard side and then the village of Carondelet. Clark referred to this place as "Viele pauchr," or "vietpuche" (actually Vide **Poc**he in French, or "Empty Pocket," though Clark translated it as "empty belly"). He estimated that the village consisted of some 40 French families.

Clark reunited with Lewis at Cahokia. On December 10, the whole party moved 2.5 miles upriver and made camp directly across from St. Louis. The co-captains crossed to St. Louis to conduct some necessary business with Spanish officials there. Clark and the men then continued up the Mississippi to the mouth of Dubois, or Wood, River which was located directly across the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri River. They arrived there on December 12, and immediately set about the task of setting up their winter camp that would be designated Camp Dubois. They would remain there until May 14, 1804.

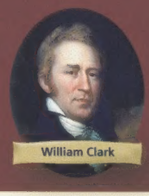
Drawing of Carondelet by Charles Lesueur, April 7, 1826.
Drawing courtesy of Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Le Havre, France

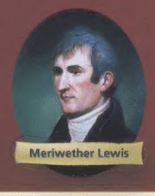
CARONDELET / VIDE POCHE

The village of Carondelet was founded just north of where a temporary settlement of Catholic missionaries to the Indians had been established in 1702 at the mouth of the Des Peres River. In 1867, Clement Delor de Treget erected a house near this location. He evidently received approval from Spanish officials to establish a town and soon began to lay out village lots which stretched south from present Bellerive Park towards the Des Peres River. West and north of the village, a large agricultural common field was laid out, and grazing commons stretched south of the village past the River Des Peres to the future site of Jefferson Barracks. Frenchmen from Cahokia soon moved across the river to populate the village. Carondelet was known at first as 'Delor's Village,' but afterward as 'Catalan's prairie,' so named after another early settler. Then the village was named Louisburg, after King Louis XV of France, and finally, in 1794, was called Carondelet, in honor of Baron de Carondelet, who was then the governor-general of Louisiana. Generally, however, the village was known as 'Vide Poche' (Empty Pocket), a nick-name bestowed upon it by the habitants of St. Louis. This may have been because the shrewd gamblers of Carondelet emptied their pockets, or because of the poverty of the settlement. The village grew slowly, and for a number of years had not more than twenty families. When Upper Louisiana was turned over to the United States in 1804, the village consisted of fifty houses and had a population of about two hundred and fifty people who were chiefly engaged in agriculture.

This Lewis and Clark Expedition Interpretive Sign was produced in cooperation with the City of St. Louis, Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry.

Map prepared by James D. Harlan, University of Missouri Geographical Resources Center, for Lewis and Clark Historic Landscape Project, funded by the Office of Secretary of State





The Lewis and Clark Expedition Across Missouri

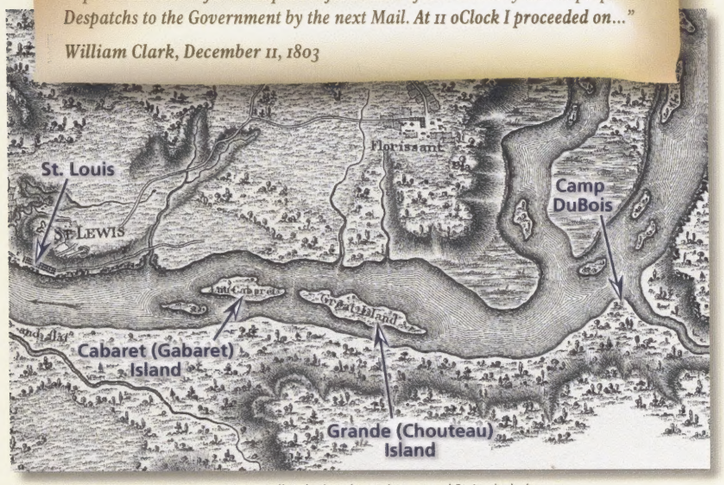
Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
National Park Service
U.S. Department of Interior

Missouri Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commission

"a Verry rainey morning the wind from the N, E, crossed the river to St. Louis, Capt. Lewis detain for to acquire information of the Countrey and to prepare Despatchs to the Government by the next Mail. At 11 oClock I proceeded on..."

William Clark, December 11, 1803



This detail of a 1796 map by George Victor Collot depicts the region around St. Louis during the time Lewis and Clark passed through. Cabaret and Grande Islands, later known as Gabaret and Chouteau Islands, are depicted. Courtesy of David Rumsey Map Collection

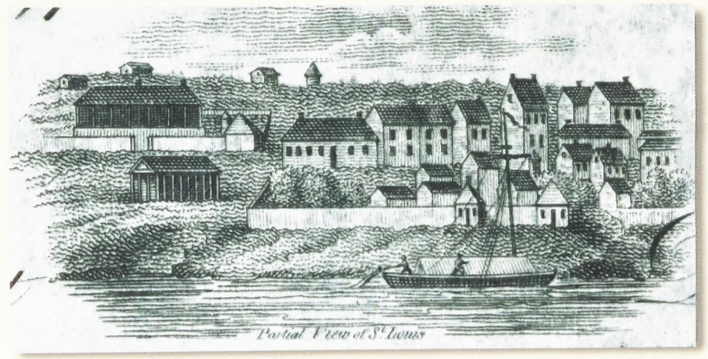
Cabaret Island, called Gabaret Island today (which is visible upstream from this location flanking the entrance to Chain of Rocks Canal), along with nearby Grande Island, now Chouteau Island, played a significant role in the open range livestock practices of farmers living in the St. Louis region during the Spanish era. According to Nicolas de Finiels, writing in 1803: "There are not enough cattle in this part of Louisiana to supply the needs of the area, and it is often difficult to obtain subsistence here...Animals graze far from the villages—on the lowlands that border the Missouri, or on Grande Isle and the Isle à Cabaret, which are located between St. Louis and the mouth of the Missouri. On these low, damp lands the cattle graze on horsetail that grows in the shady woods, and which is their sole source of food during winter...[To keep their cattle from wandering too far as winter approaches, farmers] round up all of their cattle and lead them toward the Isle à Cabaret or Grande Isle. Then they compel them with great difficulty to cross over to one or the other of these islands. In this way they are more likely to find them all when time comes to lead them back."

The morning of December 11, 1803, found the party of the future Lewis and Clark Expedition camped directly across the Mississippi River from the town of St. Louis. St. Louis was the governing center of Spanish Upper Louisiana. Captain Meriwether Lewis had been unsuccessful in his attempts to gain permission from the Spanish officials there to winter on the Missouri River. Lewis and his co-commander, William Clark, decided to pass the winter on the American side of the Mississippi River at the mouth of Dubois (Wood) River, which was nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and wait till Spring when the Louisiana Territory would officially be transferred to the United States. In the meantime Lewis wanted to be left at St. Louis where he hoped to gather information on Indian tribes who lived along the Missouri River, and on the population and government of Upper Louisiana. He also hoped to obtain the latest available maps of the Missouri River. He intended to forward this intelligence to President Thomas Jefferson.

As soon as the party broke camp they crossed the Mississippi in the rain and left Lewis at St. Louis. At 11 P.M., Clark proceeded upstream with the rest of the men. The crews of the keelboat and pirogues of the flotilla found rough going against very swift currents of the river. For the first mile they passed by the town of St. Louis, which consisted of a Catholic church, warehouses of the fur traders, 180 French-style dwellings, and the old round stone fort, Fort San Carlos, that once defended the city. The rain continued until 3 P.M. as the party passed two small creeks and several sandbars. They camped on the side of a large island on the east side of the river that was known as Cabaret (today's Gabaret) Island. They had come 6.25 miles that day. The next day they would cover the remaining 11.25 miles to the mouth of Dubois River.

MAP LEGEND

- Expedition campsites
- Waypoints and Exploration points
- Expedition course
- Pre-statehood Land Grants
- Historic Mississippi River
- Present Mississippi River
- Historic Forest
- Historic Prairie



This earliest known illustration of St. Louis appeared on a bank note engraved by Leney & Rollinson of New York in 1817. This engraving depicts many buildings that were standing when Clark and his party rowed their boats past the town of St. Louis on December 11, 1803. Included on this list was the Auguste Chouteau Mansion (upper left), the Market House (below the Chouteau Mansion), Fort San Carlos (round building on horizon left of center), and the dwellings and fur storage sheds of leading St. Louis merchants. A keelboat appears on the Mississippi in the foreground.
Courtesy of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society

This Lewis and Clark Expedition Interpretive Sign was placed in this location in cooperation with the Confluence Greenway of St. Louis and Trailnet, Inc.

Map prepared by James D. Harlan, University of Missouri Geographical Resources Center, for Lewis and Clark Historic Landscape Project, funded by the Office of Secretary of State

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 30, 2003

Mr. James W. Denny
Missouri Department of Natural Sources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Dear Mr. Denny:

Thank you for your letter of September 24, 2003 following your telephone call.

We will be glad to give you permission to use the earliest view of St. Louis for your interpretation panel provided (1) We have the opportunity to review the text on the panel in advance and (2) We are sent a print similar to the one you sent for Carondelet.

The engravers are Leney & Rollinson of New York in 1817. It is courtesy of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. Please point out the keelboat, the Chouteau mansion, the market, fort towers, etc.

We are enclosing a memo of suggestions as to corrections and improvements of the Carondelet marker.

If we can be of further help, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

Email: EricNumis@AOL.com
TEL: 314.727.0850
FAX: 314.727.0820

Memo of Suggestions for
Carondelet Panel

P1,line 1: Co-captain William Clark is better to start with because Lewis had the higher actual rank of army captain. You use co-captains in P3,line 3.

P1,line 3: Don't start with December 7, 1803 and then in P2 go back to December 6, 1803. It is confusing.

P1,line 3: "landing" should be Le "Landing" as in P2,line 5.

P1,line 4: eliminate co-commander.

P1,line 5: "slower" should be slow as these transport methods are not comparable.

P2,line 2: "larboard" is not familiar to many and since you use "eastern bank" in P2,line 8, you should stay with the compass rather than boat position.

P2,line 5: "eastern bank" need not be repeated as it has been used already in P2,line 8.

P2,line 6: drop "larboard."

P3,line 5: use ( ) instead of commas.

P3,line 9: add "for training" as it gives no reason why they remained there so long during the winter.

Carondelet box: line 9: "1767" instead of "1867."

Line 13: The gamblers speculation is not justified as little coin existed and deer skin exchange was used. Poverty is enough.

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 30, 2003

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Missouri Department of Natural Sources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102

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STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bob Holden, Governor • Stephen M. Mahfood, Director

www.dnr.state.mo.us

October 9, 2003

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for your kind letter of September 30, 2003. I understand from your letter that you would be willing to grant us permission to use the earliest view of St. Louis on a Lewis and Clark Expedition interpretive panel provided that we are willing to send you a copy of the proposed text on the panel and that we provide you with a printed copy of the panel once it is designed. We will be more than happy to comply with both conditions.

I am sending you a copy of the text for a panel we hope to place along the St. Louis Riverfront Trail at the old Coast Guard Building, which is being developed for public use. Cabaret (Gabaret) Island is clearly visible from this location. If our proposal passes muster with you, we would prefer to use only the illustration, "Partial View of St. Louis" as was done in the Ken Burns-Dayton Duncan Lewis and Clark book, rather than the entire note as it appeared in the Charles van Ravenswaay history of St. Louis.

In addition to the address and phone number provided in my last letter, I also have an email address as follows: nrdennj@mail.dnr.state.mo.us. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

James M. Denny,
Historian

Cabaret Island

Quote: "a Verry rainey morning the wind from the N, E, crossed the river to St. Louis, Capt. Lewis detain for to acquire information of the Countrey and to prepare Despatchs to the Government by the next Mail. At 11 oClock I proceeded on. . ." William Clark, December 11, 1803

Graphics:

(1) Detail of map by George Victor Collot, depicting region around St. Louis. **Caption:** This detail of a 1796 map by George Victor Collot depicts the region around St. Louis around the time Lewis and Clark passed through. Cabaret and Grande Islands, later known as Gabaret and Chouteau Islands, are shown. **Credit:** Courtesy of David Rumsey Map Collection.

(2) Partial view of St. Louis. **Caption:** This earliest known illustration of St. Louis appeared on a bank note engraved by Leney & Rollinson of New York in 1817. This engraving depicts many buildings that were standing when Clark and his party rowed their boats past the town of St. Louis on December 11, 1803. Included on this list was the Auguste Chouteau Mansion (upper left) the Market House (below the Chouteau Mansion), Fort San Carlos (round building on horizon left of center) and the dwellings and fur storage sheds of leading St. Louis merchants. A keelboat appears on the Mississippi in the foreground. **Credit:** Courtesy of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

(3) Harlan Map

Text: The morning of December 11, 1803, found the party of the future Lewis and Clark Expedition camped directly across the Mississippi River from the town of St. Louis. St. Louis was the governing center of Spanish Upper Louisiana. Meriwether Lewis had been unsuccessful in his attempts to gain permission from the Spanish officials there to winter on the Missouri River. Lewis and his co-commander, William Clark, decided to pass the winter on the American side of the Mississippi at the mouth of DuBois River, which was nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri, and wait till Spring when the Louisiana Territory would officially be transferred to the United States. In the meantime Lewis wanted to be left at St. Louis where he hoped to gather information on Indian tribes who lived along the

Missouri River, and on the population and government of Upper Louisiana, as well as the latest available maps of the Missouri River. He intended to forward this intelligence to President Thomas Jefferson.

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Sidebar: Cabaret Island, called Gabaret Island today (which is visible upstream from this location flanking the entrance to Chain of Rocks Canal), along with nearby Grande Island, now Chouteau Island, played a significant role in the open range livestock practices of farmers living in the St. Louis region during the Spanish era. According to Nicolas de Finiels, writing in 1803: "There are not enough cattle in this part of Louisiana to supply the needs of the area, and it is often difficult to obtain subsistence here. . .Animals graze far from the villages—on the lowlands that border the Missouri, or on Grande Isle and the Isle à Cabaret, which are located between St. Louis and the mouth of the Missouri. On these low, damp lands the cattle graze on horsetail that grows in the shady woods, and which is their sole source of food during winter. . .[To keep their cattle from wandering too far as winter approaches, farmers] round up all of their cattle and lead them toward the Isle à Cabaret or Grande Isle. Then they compel them with great difficulty to cross over to one or the other of these islands. In this way they are more likely to find them all when time comes to lead them back." **(212 words)**

Acknowledgements: This Lewis and Clark Expedition Interpretive Sign was placed in this location in cooperation the Confluence Greenway of St. Louis

Subj: **Partial View of St. Louis**
Date: 10/29/2003 5:04:05 PM Central Standard Time
From: [redacted]
To: EricNumis@AOL.com

Dear Mr. Newman:

I hope you don't mind my shifting to email to continue my correspondence with you. I will certainly make the change you recommend on the Cabaret Island panel. I very much getting your permission to use the Partial View of St. Louis image. I hope I can get this image in the near future in that we are on a fast track to try to get the sign installed by early December. A negative or high resolution scan would work for us and let me know what the fee will be. I am at James M. Denny; Missouri Department of Natural Resources; P.O. Box 176; Jefferson City, MO 65102.

I apologize for not responding to your comments on the Carondelet panel. First of all, many thanks for catching the typographical error on the date--that change was made on the panel thanks to you. On the ranks of Lewis and Clark we do not have enough space on the panel to explain such matters as Clark not getting a captain's commission. Since the "captains" agreed not to share this news with the enlisted men, and to continue to share command as equals, I just adopted the same "little white lie" approach for the panels, as for all practical purposes that was the way the command situation functioned for the entire expedition. As for line 13, I read that little anecdote and even if it is apocryphal as you believe, I included it because this sign is going in a public park in Carondelet and it gives the citizens of that community an alternative to the usual view of their being a dirt poor lot; at least this story accords to them a certain measure of cunning and cleverness over their more prosperous and condescending neighbors in Pain Court. I let the rest of the text stand in that it goes through a copy editor in our department who usually gives my writing a thorough going over and shows no mercy in terms of making changes to text where she sees fit.

I'll be getting a draft copy of the Cabaret Island panel next week and will be happy to let you see it. I used a scanned image of the bank note which I hope to replace with the one you are sending. Thanks,
Jim Denny

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Nov. 8, 2003

James M Denny
Mo Dept of Natural Resources
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City MO 65102

Dear Mr Denny:

In accordance with your request in your Email of 10/29/03 there is enclosed a photographic negative of the #10 Bank of St Louis bank note of 1817 with the Portrait Vaw of St Louis.

A charge of $25.00 ought to be fair if you return it. It cost us much more to have the picture taken but the negative was used by someone else first.

We hope this serves your purpose.

Sincerely

Eric P Newman

STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Bob Holden, Governor • Stephen M. Mahfood, Director

www.dnr.state.mo.us

November 20, 2003

Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

I am returning your negative and enclosing a copy of the Cabaret Island panel on which the image you provided appears. I have also prepared an invoice to pay you the $25.00 fee you requested.

I want to thank you very much for granting us permission to use this image.

Sincerely,
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

James M. Denny,
Historian

Subj: **Lewis and Clark panel**
Date: 11/24/2003 2:35:03 AM Central Standard Time
From: EricNumis
To: [redacted]

Dear Mr. Denny:
Thank you for sending me the image of the new panel prepared with our picture of St. Louis in 1817.
I DO NOT WISH TO BE A NIT PICKER BUT THERE IS A MINOR ERROR IN THE PANEL WHICH IS AS OBVIOUS AS NIGHT AND DAY. Clark was not a night crawler and did not move north at 11 PM unless it was Chinese time. Please send me a new panel print when this is corrected.
Eric P. Newman

Subj: **Re: Lewis and Clark panel**
Date: 11/25/2003 9:59:20 AM Central Standard Time
From: [redacted]
To: EricNumis@aol.com

Dear Mr. Newman: Thanks for catching that. Too late for the temporary panel but we will correct it for the permanent panel. I need you to be my permanent proof reader. Best regards and have a happy Thanksgiving,
Jim Denny

EricNumis@aol.com

11/24/2003 02:35 AM

To: [redacted]
cc:
Subject: Lewis and Clark panel

Dear Mr. Denny:
Thank you for sending me the image of the new panel prepared with our picture of St. Louis in 1817.
I DO NOT WISH TO BE A NIT PICKER BUT THERE IS A MINOR ERROR IN THE PANEL WHICH IS AS OBVIOUS AS NIGHT AND DAY. Clark was not a night crawler and did not move north at 11 PM unless it was Chinese time. Please send me a new panel print when this is corrected.
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